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national standing and prestige which can be had in no other way. Situated at the Capital, the Society will almost certainly be able to extend its work in the West and South with greater rapidity and success than can be attained from its present location.

It is not an easy thing, of course, for the Society to remove its headquarters from Boston, from which its work has been carried on since 1837, and where it has gathered around it a large and influential constituency who have steadily and loyally upheld its work. But it has been felt that, if it is to meet the enlarged obligations devolving on it hereafter and strengthen its influences in other parts of the country, the Society ought, at the present strategic moment in the history of the peace movement, to take advantage of the opportunity for increased power throughout the nation, which the locating of its headquarters at the political centre of the national life will give it.

With the cordial and loyal support of its membership in all the States, of its fifteen Branches in different parts of the nation and of the new ones about to be formed, it is believed that the great and successful work which the Society has accomplished in the past may be very much enlarged and made much more effective in hastening to its culmination the increasingly strong and commanding movement for the peace of the world.

The exact time of the removal to Washington has not yet been decided upon. This will be determined by the Executive Committee after thorough study of the situation.

### **Gain in the Opposition to Further Increase of the Navy.**

Our friends in the National Congress who have been for years steadily opposing further increase of the navy and gaining strength continually, made a remarkably good showing last month, considering the circumstances under which they made their stand.

The new Japan war scare, which had been started by General Wood and Secretary-of-War Dickinson, was worked by the navy promoters for all that could be made of it—for a good deal more, indeed, than it was worth, for no thinner scare was ever manufactured. Congressman Hobson, who seemed in unusual straits to find some pretext with which to beat up interest in his whip-all-creation navy, went so far as to assert, under direct question, his belief that the war with Japan would burst upon us very shortly, within ten months at the remotest. But in spite of all his eloquence and oracular fervor, his motion to amend the naval committee's report by substituting "three" battleships for "two" was defeated by the overwhelming vote of one hundred and sixty-one to nine. On the other hand, the motion of Mr. Padgett of Tennessee to amend the bill by substituting "one" for "two" battleships carried one hundred and

fourteen votes to one hundred and thirty-nine. A change of thirteen votes would have thrown out one of the ships.

These votes show a decided gain in the congressional opposition to further increase of the navy, and manifest the strength which the movement for arrest has acquired. If it had not been for the new war scare, gotten up as usual just before the navy bill came on, and for the disturbing effect of the question of the fortification of the Panama Canal, it is almost certain that definite arrest of naval increase would have been voted this year.

Outside of Congress also the opposition to further naval increase has deepened and widened very much. The Massachusetts clergymen's protest last year was signed by about seven hundred and fifty ministers of the State. This year the number of ministerial remonstrants in the State has risen to more than one thousand, and the number might easily have been much increased if there had been more time in which to secure signatures. Many ministers in other States also have sent in their protests. All over the nation, among nearly all classes, the conviction is spreading and ripening rapidly that this naval folly has gone about to the limit, and that it must not be allowed to proceed further. We shall see the culmination and end of it very soon, comparatively speaking. The burdens of it, the irrationality of it, the wickedness of it, are too great to be borne much longer by a nation growing every day more intelligent, more conscientious, more sensitive to injustice and more humane.

Let the friends of justice, humanity and peace take courage to renew their contest with redoubled energy the coming year.

### **Count Apponyi's Visit to the United States.**

Among the most notable of recent international visits has been that of Count Albert Apponyi, the distinguished Hungarian statesman, to this country the past month. He was brought over by the Civic League and the Peace Society of New York to give addresses especially on the subject of international peace from the European point of view.

No one is abler to speak intelligently on this subject than the Count. He is reckoned one of the ablest of European statesmen, has had many years of practical experience in European political affairs, and has been among the leaders of the Interparliamentary Union in its admirable work for international friendship, arbitration and justice. Though belonging to the nobility, he is a man of thoroughly democratic sympathies, and is a sincere and ardent supporter of the movement for the abolition of war and the establishment of permanent international concord and fellowship.

The Count's reception in the way of banquets, etc.,